

Mohave County Miner.

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The Oncoming Wave of Dutch Immigration.

A special correspondent of the Republican from Calgary, Alberta, says: By a strange coincidence this part of Canada has witnessed during the past few months the last act of drama of international interest, which had its beginning in distant Europe fifteen centuries ago. Driven by the same pressure of increasing population that forced their ancestors to seek homes in the British Isles, the farmers of Holland are beginning to migrate to this part of Canada. The new settlers, who are increasing in number every month, come from that particular region along the shores of the North Sea that was the cradle land of the Anglo-Saxon peoples. Thus by a curious chance the wave of the movement which peopled England and Scotland is now bringing together in this new world district at the base of the Rocky Mountains the descendants of those Angles and Frisians who left their homes in the fifth century and the descendants of those who stayed by their farms and fishing nets in Holland and Schleswig Holstein.

The particular district to which the immigration is directed is the Bow River Valley Reservation, a tract of 3,000,000 acres formerly belonging to the Dominion of Canada, one-third of which has just been opened up for settlement. The entire tract is four times the size of the state of Rhode Island and contains the largest irrigation project on the continent. Several hundred of the thrifty Dutch farmers with their wives and children are settling in this district alone and they are declared to be the advance guard of a general movement similar to that which has been taking place for so long in Italy and the Scandinavian and Slavic countries.

This community is different from any other in the United States or Canada because of a unique experiment in agriculture which is being undertaken there this year by the Dominion and Provincial governments with the new settler as a beneficiary. This experiment, which is being watched with interest by the United States department of agricultural experts elsewhere, is a system of "farming by proxy," by which the settler is assisted in preparing his farm, breaking his land, planting his crop, and, in the end, marketing parts of his produce, in this work the railroad also plays an important part. The purpose of the system is to promote extensive farming and to help the settler get established during his first season on the land.

The area included in the plans is a tract of prairie plateau in southern Alberta, 150 miles long by forty miles wide and shaped like an enormous crescent, with its southern boundary along the Bow river. On the west are the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, while on the east is a gradual slope toward the fertile plains of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The land originally belonged to the Dominion of Canada but was turned over to the Canadian Pacific railway on the understanding that the railway would construct and maintain an irrigation system, for which the water would be furnished at a nominal rate. The project, which exceeds many times over the largest works of the United States reclamation service, called for the excavation of the enormous mass of 24,750,000 cubic yards of material at a total cost of between five and six millions of dollars. Some idea of the gigantic nature of the undertaking may be had from the fact that the canals and ditches to be dug if put end to end would stretch 2,900 miles. One section of this work has just been completed and water is now available for 1,000,000 acres.

The decision of the government and of the railroad to take a hand in the farming of this tract originated in a desire to help new settlers, with their first year's crop, which often has to be sowed before the farmer is established on his land and when he needs all his time to build a home. As a result the transportation company stepped in and on hundreds of farms this spring the breaking, disking, harrow-

ing and seeding was done by agents of the railroad, at cost. Farms were even fenced by the railroads, demonstration farms were established and irrigation experts sent out to instruct the farmers in the use of the water.

The government's share in the paternalistic scheme is even more interesting. In the first place water is guaranteed by the government at the purely nominal rate of fifty cents an acre per year. This supply of water at cost lies at the very base of the enterprise, and the results obtained have not only approved the course of the government, but will in all likelihood have a profound effect on the settlement and manner of cultivation of the seventy-odd million acres yet to be broken in Western Canada. As that aspect of the matter has a serious meaning in the life of the western world, a meaning that lifts it out of and above all considerations of commercialism on the part of the railway company, and places it upon a plane of radical importance. The government goes farther than this. Expert foresters in its service visit the farms and advise the kind of trees to plant and where to plant them, not only with a view to the improvement of each farm, but to planning the best shelter-belts and shade for whole neighborhoods and groups of farms. Southern Alberta is not a timbered country, but cuttings from the few native trees grow very sturdily on the watered land, and when the place of planting has been decided upon, the government furnishes the trees without charge, and delivers them on the ground.

To the farmers of the states it has long been an object of desire that the government should step in and handle at least a part of the market for farm produce. The Alberta government has voluntarily undertaken to do this very thing, the farmers in and around the Calgary district having become dissatisfied with the privately conducted creameries on which they had to depend. It is a rich dairying region, and the importance of this industry was great enough to warrant the government in setting up public creameries and building at Calgary one of the largest cold storage plants in the west.

This service is public to the unusual degree of making its customers or patrons partners in the creameries nearest them. A uniform manufacturing charge of four cents a pound is made for butter, and another cent is taken out for maintenance of the works; but the farmer gets a check for his butter every thirty or sixty days from the government itself, and his cent a pound is accounted as payment for an interest in the creamery. Thus a newly settled farmer with a few cows begins to draw money from the government itself in a month or two from the day he takes possession. The government sells the butter, but the farmer has nothing to bother about in that particular. He knows the government will pay him just exactly what it gets, less the fixed charges, which are reasonable, if not really low. Thus the novel spectacle is afforded this year of farming by proxy—the breaking of the ground and planting being done by the railroad and the marketing of the dairy produce by the government.

The reservation of irrigated lands on the Bow river in southern Alberta is the most recent, and in many respects the most important, to be thrown open to public occupancy. It has a straight title from the Dominion government, through a big railway company, and has been held strictly out of the market for several years, while lands all around it were being taken up.

The mean elevation of the part of Alberta in which the irrigation tract is situated is 2,800 feet and the dry "Chinook" winds from the Southwest give it a warm, equable climate, where winter is turned almost into summer and baseball, tennis and cricket are midwinter pastimes. The source from which the water is drawn is inexhaustible. The beautiful Bow river rises in the heart of the Rockies and

is fed continually from the melting snows and glaciers and the overflow of inaccessible mountain lakes. The river has a capacity of 6,000 cubic feet per second during the irrigation season.

High School Graduates.

The following information may be of interest to high school graduates who have any desire to prepare for teaching.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Education of the Tempe Normal School of Arizona it was decided to admit graduates for a four years' high school course to the senior class of the Normal School, provided the course of study of the high school has been duly approved by the Territorial Board of Education, and that the specific course pursued by the student is such as can be accredited on the Normal course.

By this arrangement, high school graduates may complete the Normal course in one year, instead of two years as heretofore. This arrangement does not imply that the course of study is to be changed in any respect, but such students will be allowed to carry more work than the course prescribes.

This change has been made in order that the high school graduates may receive uniform consideration and be granted the same privileges in regard to time required for graduating from both Territorial Normal Schools.

Students desiring to take advantage of this arrangement should forward application accompanied by recommendation of city superintendent or principal of high school and, if possible, a copy of the course of study pursued, to A. J. Matthews, Principal of the Normal School, Tempe, Arizona.

Great Strike in Duplex.

On Monday afternoon a strike was made at the Duplex mine that undoubtedly was the most remarkable yet produced in this section and will afford favorable comparison with the bonanza strikes of the entire country.

It was in the face of the drift, some 75 feet east of the shaft, on the 500 level of the fraction claim. Coming in on the hanging wall was a streak six inches wide at the top and about 18 inches wide at the bottom that was roughly estimated to have a value of 15¢ to the pound. In a few hours' work 38 pounds were sacked, or over 500¢ worth. Also, at last accounts, there was no diminution in size, but a tendency to widen.

This high-grade is in a decomposed quartz and much of it is so soft as to crumble in picking or handling. Needless to say it is alive with specks of free-gold and occasionally wire gold.

It is known that this strike is on the same vein where, some distance to the west of the shaft, there is a bunch of ore that assayed across the full width of four feet upwards of 6,000¢. The latter is still present in a winze.

The latest strike is in a four-foot vein marked by two true walls. Outside the pay it is all of excellent milling grade.

Some of the Worlds Greatest Producers.

The four greatest mines in the world, producing gold, silver, copper and lead, were given by Professor F. A. Thompson of the Washington State College recently in a lecture at Spokane, Wash., as the Treadwell of Alaska, the Comstock lode of Nevada, the Calumet and Hecla of Michigan and the Funks Hill and Sullivan of the Coeur d'Alenes in the order of the metals named above. He, however, qualified the statement regarding the Bunker Hill and Sullivan, by stating that it was a mooted question, but that the mine was the largest lead producer in the United States, and had paid 100,000,000¢ in dividends. He said in part: "The Comstock lode was discovered by miners on their way to the gold fields of California in '49, who stopped in the Carson valley to rest. Panning a little here, they discovered gold, and subsequently the camp expanded and was mined for this metal for 11 years. But as the development progressed much difficulty was experienced with a black substance not understood,

which, upon examination, was found to be a rich sulphide of silver. And, although this is considered a silver camp, almost half its product is yet in gold. The lode got its name from a big Canadian, who claimed he had previously staked out a ranch there and thus baffled his way into a half interest in one of the biggest mines. Some of the tailings on this lode have been worked four times and are now being worked for the fifth time, but, interest has greatly declined."

The largest gold mine in the United States is the Homestake of South Dakota, it having paid in dividends more than 16,000,000¢; the second largest gold mine in the United States is the Alaska Treadwell, which has paid 9,000,000¢. The largest gold mine in the world, however, is the Mount Morgan, in Australia, with a record of 32,000,000¢ in dividends.

Seven Millions From The Seward Peninsula.

Precious metals to the value of more than 7,000,000¢ annually are now being taken from the placer mines of Seward Peninsula, and all the known facts bearing on their origin and distribution seem to indicate that a comparatively uniform but slowly increasing output, extending over many years, may reasonably be expected from these gravels, which have already contributed more than 40,000,000¢ to the world's wealth, says a government bulletin.

Investigations of the gold-bearing gravel of Seward Peninsula were begun by the geologists of the United States geological survey in the fall of 1899, when A. H. Brooks and F. C. Schrader spent a few weeks examining the auriferous gravels in the vicinity of Nome, while D. C. Witherspoon made a topographic map of the same area. Since then, except in 1902, work has been extended systematically in each succeeding season, and the reports of the surveys give accounts of practically every gold-producing creek on the peninsula. But the discovery of new placers and the rapid progress of mining are continually bringing to light new facts concerning the gravels and their precious contents, and a report just issued by the survey (bulletin 328) incorporates the results of supplementary work (including a part of those from 1903 studies) done since the publication of the first special report on the district, of which the present may be said to be a revised edition.

The report has been prepared chiefly to meet the wants of miners and prospectors and others who are devoting their labor and capital to the development of Seward Peninsula. Necessarily it contains a brief outline of the geology of the peninsula; but in general matter not directly pertinent to the mineral wealth of the area has been omitted. It is expected that fuller geologic data will find place in future publications, to be prepared when detailed surveys, already begun, permit the presentation of more certain conclusions.

Old Dominion Smelter Output.

Old Dominion has made a fine smelter run in the first week of June, which, if continued, will assure a record output for the month. Five furnaces are in operation, handling from 1,600 to 1,700 tons of material every twenty-four hours. The old slag pile is being drawn upon for about 600 tons of slag, which carries about three per cent. of copper.

There has been little change in the development work or in the amount of ore hoisted. The sinking of C shaft from the 10th level is in progress. It will be carried down 200 feet to the 12th level before a halt is made. The shaft has not been opened between the 9th and 10th levels, owing to the heavy flow of water into the shaft at the ninth.

Of importance is the erection of ten new steel cylindrical ore bins at A shaft, which are in addition to six now in use and will increase the mine bin capacity to 150 per cent. Three steel bins are being added below the sampler, where cars are loaded with ore for the smelter.

The Arizona Commercial Copper

company is for the present confining operations to the development of the Black Hawk mine. Some very good ore is being stoped on the 500-foot level east of the old shaft. The new working shaft is down 440 feet, and the present contract calls for sinking another 100 feet. A station will be cut at 444 feet, which corresponds with the 500-foot level of the old shaft with which it will be connected by a drift 1,000 feet long and which should be completed by the end of June. This drift is its entire length.—Copper Era.

No Sale of Liquors.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition which is to be held in the City of Seattle, Wash., next year will be unique in more ways than one. No intoxicating liquors of any kind will be sold on the grounds, and no such liquors can be offered for sale or disposed of within two miles of the place where the exposition is to be held.

The large, unoccupied campus of the State University of Washington is the site chosen for the exposition grounds, and, under the state laws, no liquors can be sold within a radius of two miles of the university. All the time this site was being considered by the exposition board of managers, the liquor forces of the State of Washington urged that some other site be chosen, but the members of the board were practically unanimous in agreeing that the prohibition of the sale of liquors on the grounds or near the exposition would be a splendid advertisement feature, and this site was accordingly chosen.

It is possible that the liquor forces may endeavor to secure a repeal of the two-mile law at the coming session of the legislature in Washington, but it is practically certain that such an effort will be unsuccessful, since the business interests back of the exposition would actively oppose any such attempt.

Big Bag House Completed.

A Monterey Mexico dispatch says: Smelter No. 3 inaugurated its big new bag house recently, and from now on will not suffer the loss of much metal which has heretofore been going to waste in the smoke through the tremendous stacks. The bag house cost nearly 100,000¢, but it is estimated the saving of these waste ores to the company will mount up to many thousands of dollars monthly, while the health of the employees will be greatly improved by not breathing these particles and taking them into their systems.

A number of other new improvements are being projected by this smelter, and from the amount of work now going on there the company has great faith in the future of the mining industry in northern Mexico.

Solid trains of cantaloupes are now leaving the Imperial Valley every day. The height of the season will come about middle of next week. The valley expects to ship not less than 1500 carloads, and the crop may run more. The cantaloupe industry down in that section is of recent origin, not more than three years; so that it has grown at a prodigious rate. The seed is all the very best Rocky Ford grown, and, because of the extreme earliness of the crop, the industry has come to stay.—Citrograph.

Makes the Biscuit and Cake lighter, finer flavored, more nutritious and wholesome

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER

Made from pure
Grape Cream of Tartar
No alum—No lime phosphate